The Day of Reckoning.

It is an open secret that much wire-pulling and consequent heart-burning has been the result of the insistance upon the part of one of the medical members to be made a Vice-President "in recognition of his valuable services." This matter will, no doubt, be settled at the Annual Meeting, and we cannot see how his colleagues can deny to the gentleman in question the "substantial recognition' after which he hankers. They have adopted his policy and used him to effect their ends—the subordination of the the day of reckoning has come. They must pay nurses in their own professional Association—and the price, even if it means the secession of some of their more eminent colleagues.

Elppointments.

Assistant Matron.

MISS FLORENCE CHAMBERS has been appointed Assistant Matron at St. Leonard's Infirmary, Shoreditch. Miss Chambers received her training at Guy's Hospital, and subsequently held the appointments of Night Superintendent at St. Saviour's Infirmary, East Dulwich, Night Sister at the Wigan Infirmary, and Sister in the Indian Army Nursing Service.

MISS AMY L. BURLEIGH has been appointed Assistant Matron at the Victoria Park Hospital. Miss Burleigh received her training at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and at present holds the position of Night Superintendent at the Victoria Park Hospital.

Sister.

MISS GERTRUDE HOLMES, who received her training at the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, has been appointed Sister in the Ear and Throat Hospital of that city.

SUPERINTENDENT NURSE.

MISS JEANIE MACLEOD has been appointed Superintendent Nurse at the Caterham Asylum. Miss MacLeod was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, from 1894-97, and previously was employed for upwards of five years at the Larbert Asylum. Since completing her training, Miss MacLeod has held the position of District Nurse at Sowerby Bridge, Yorks.

MISS ELLEN CONNELLY has been appointed Superintendent Nurse at the Workhouse Infirmary, Canterbury. Miss Connelly was trained at St. Olave's Union Infirmary, and subsequently held the position of Staff Nurse there. She has also held the position of Charge Nurse at the Cardiff and City of London Union Infirmaries, and has also done private nursing abroad.

Mursing at Camp Wlikoff, Montauk Point.*

By MRS. L. W. QUINTARD. (Continued from page 377.)

By September 1st we had about sixteen hundred patients, one hundred and twenty-five nurses, and one hundred sisters. There were at this time forty-three hospital tents, each supposed to hold thirty cots, but often containing fifty patients. A very fine diet kitchen had been in running order for several days, and we were much better equipped in every way. The laundry had started, but the returns were slow.

The majority of our visitors had departed, many of them to fill the newspapers with abuse of the camp, and we were left in comparative peace. A few stayed on, putting up tents and looking after the comfort of the convalescents for the rest of the month.

The number of our very sick patients had increased, and our death rate was larger than it had been. This was in no wise attributable to the surroundings of the camp, but to the stage of the disease and the many relapses.

No better situation could be found for a camp. The air was delightful, the water good. If nurses or attendants became infected, it must have been due to the carelessness of those looking after the discharges; it was almost impossible to get orderlies to attend to this duty. Male nurses came from New York one day, only to return the next, disgusted with their accommodations or the work. Army corps men were detailed who knew nothing of caring for sick men, though they could perhaps apply a field dressing.

Men were sent from the regiments, one hundred a day, most of whom turned sick at the sight of the suffering and the tasks they had to perform. Men were never intended to nurse in a fever ward; it is almost impossible to teach them the first principles of sanitation, and to this we owe the fact that a large number of nurses contracted typhoid fever or dysentery.

typhoid fever or dysentery. By this time the nurses' dining tent had been put up and furnished by the Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3. It was a vast improvement on our former one. We had a clean oil cloth on the table for table-cloth, and plenty of dishes and silver. Meals were fairly well cooked and served, and men were detailed to wait upon us. Our sleeping tents had been well furnishd with comfortables which were much needed, as the nights were cold; we had better toilet arrangements, screens, and many luxuries.

Mrs. Cowdin visited the camp at intervals, thus keeping herself informed as to our requirements,

* Read before the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses, 1890.



